

The Conservative.



FRIDAY MORNING, - - - JULY 20

Wm. GLENN: : : : : Editor.

Democratic State Ticket.

LECTION, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

GEN. BENJAMIN LEFEVER,
Of Shelby County.

FOR SUPERIOR JUDGE,

THOMAS M. KEY,
Of Hamilton County.

FOR MEMBER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

WILLIAM LARWILL,
Of Ashland County.

Political Conventions.

A convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in this (the 13th) District will be held in

RETTI, O., ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 23d.

A convention to nominate a candidate for County Auditor, Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney, Commissioner, Probate Judge and Library Director will be held at

WH Hall, McConnellsburg, Saturday, Aug. 15th.

Disregarding all former differences on political and social questions, we invite Democrats and all who hold conservative views to assemble at the usual place of holding elections in their respective towns on

aturday, August 11th,

AT THE HOUR OF 3 P. M.,

and there select two delegates to the congressional Convention, eight delegates to the county Convention, and two delegates to the judicial Convention.

The time has come when no earnest and patriotic man can longer remain silent. The Union must be just, and our cause. The reformation policy of President Johnson should be honored and upheld. The principles enunciated in his Veto Message of the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights Bills seem to be correct and proper, and should be sustained. All voters, without distinction of party, who believe that it belongs exclusively to the several States of this Union to determine each for itself the status of its slaves, and that it belongs to the conferring of the right of voting upon the negro, those who, at the present time, are opposed to all amendments of the Constitution of the United States, whilst eleven States of this Union are excluded and refused a voice, by their Senators and Representatives, the composition of amendments, those who are opposed to the proposed amendment of THREE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS OF the wealth of the country from taxation, and use in peace of public property of wealth bear its fair and equal share of the burthen of taxation for all purposes, are cordially invited to unite in an effort to elect from place and power the majority agents, who seem to legislate and govern for their own special benefit, and for the perpetuation of power.

By order of the Democratic Central Committee,
JAS. M. GAYLORD, Chairman.
J. B. GOUDY, Secretary.

NEWS ITEMS.

The first bushel of wheat ever grown in Minnesota was raised in 1879; last year the yield was 10,000,000 bushels.

Advices are received of a desperate and bloody fight, near Fort Garry, between Indians, on the 23d of June. The Sioux tribe were the sufferers.

Two iron-clad Peruvian frigates have destroyed five Spanish vessels in the neighborhood of Panama on the 14th.

It is believed that an American party of fifteen persons has been murdered by the Indians in the Argentine Republic in South America.

A London letter brings the news that Beauchamp has offered his services to the king of Italy, and that George N. Sanders has gone to Italy, and that Beauchamp has gone to Italy.

Benjamin S. Rett, and not Barnwell Thett, was the name of the person assassinated recently near Charleston. He was a younger brother of the ex-Senator.

It is reported that Head-center Stephen will shortly issue an address to the Fenian Brotherhood.

Secretary Stanbury has telegraphed G. W. Nichols that his cause in refusing to obey the writ of habeas corpus was proper. Judge Bryson, who issued the writ for the production of Castle, has directed that all the proceedings be laid before the magistrate.

The Tariff Bill passed the House on the 10th last. The bill materially differs from that agreed upon by the Conference Committee of both Houses.

The Keowee & C. Co. Courier says that in its vicinity there are not less than eight hundred families, with an aggregate population of four thousand, on the point of starvation.

The late fire at Portland is probably the most destructive that ever occurred in the United States, save that of December 16, 1855, in New York. Eighteen millions of dollars worth of property was then destroyed.

The Canadians are profoundly indignant over General Banks' move in Congress to annex them, upon certain conditions, to the United States. They think, with reason, that it would be time for us to accept when a proposal for annexation is made.

There is a boy in New Hampshire twelve years of age, with a head measuring thirty inches in circumference, while the body is of about justifiable proportions. Mirthfulness is his distinguishing characteristic.

Illinois is bigger than New England and New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland because the latter States having altogether an area of 93,500 square miles, while Illinois has 55,493.

The largest income in Chicago is that of G. Schuyler, wagon manufacturer, which amounts to \$400,000. The second is that of C. H. McCormick, reaper manufacturer, which amounts to \$125,000.

A rich vein of oil has been struck near Chattanooga, yielding sixty barrels per hour. The property on which the well is was hitherto considered useless. The company bought it for three dollars an acre. The oil is very thick, of a pitchy nature.

Breslau, the aeronaut, made an ascent in a balloon, from New York, recently. The balloon became unmanageable, and when over the Hudson river he leaped out, a distance of a hundred feet, and would have been drowned had he not been rescued by a boat.

The Hon. George S. Bryan, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina, has decided against the constitutionality of the test oath, and ordered that attorneys who had a standing in court prior to the breaking out of the war should be permitted to practice without taking the oath.

The gold mines developed near Augusta Ga., a few days ago, are being worked and the works reveal considerable quantities of pure gold, and various specimens of quartz. It is believed that large fortunes exist in the mine from present appearances.

Some young men, while bathing in the Mobile (Ala.) bay, were attacked by sharks. One was bitten in two, and then devoured. The others succeeded in escaping. A large number of sharks are believed to be visiting Mobile, attracted to the refuse thrown into the water. The young man killed was unknown in the city. He came from Charleston. He was totally devoured, with the exception of a portion of his clothing.

A Louisiana paper says that in one State house steaming is managed as follows: The owner of a house makes a bargain with a thief to take the house to Berwick and Hatoe Bouge, and sell it. The thief brings the owner half the money, and sells the name of the purchaser. Then the owner goes and reclaims the house as having been stolen.

A new museum is being erected in Broadway, New York, by an association of gentlemen with a capital of \$200,000. It will be built of brick four stories high, twenty-five feet front by two hundred feet deep. A high observatory will surmount the building. The stage will be the broadest in the metropolis, and a gallery of paintings and engravings, and a hall of statuary will be among the attractions.

The case owned by Mr. Lincoln and used by him for the few of his last years, is in possession of Frederick Douglass. Mr. Lincoln having signified to his wife his desire to present Mr. D. with some token of regard, this case was selected by Mrs. Lincoln after Lincoln's assassination.

The state of Washington, removed from the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Va. by Gen. Hunter, is now laid up in the valley of Virginia, has been restored to the Institute.

Gen. Grant has declared unequivocally that he will not be a candidate for the Presidency. He has said, but, while he approves of the constitutional amendments proposed by Congress, he does not believe that the amendments ought to be referred to the States for their concurrence until all the States in the Union were represented, and acted upon the joint resolution making such reference.

It is noted that as Austria has never recognized the Kingdom of Italy, so that power, in its declaration of war, does not recognize Austria. The proclamation of war is addressed to the commander-in-chief of the Austrian army in Sicily, not to the Austrian Government.

By order of the Democratic Central Committee, JAS. M. GAYLORD, Chairman.
J. B. GOUDY, Secretary.

The Difference Between Austria and Prussia.

Appearances of the People on Each Side—The Austro-Prussian Frontier.

A correspondent writes from Berlin as follows:

I went home this to Vienna by Breslau, and have just returned to Berlin after a short stay in the capital of Austria. It is but a few hours' journey by railway from this to the Austrian frontier. The country is more monotonous flat; there are no mountains to traverse; no great rivers to cross, no accidents in the landscape which prepare you for a change of territory. You glide smoothly and easily into the frontier station of Oderberg. The towns, the villages, the stations through which you pass are modelled on the same plan as Berlin. Breslau is an epitome of the capital, and in every town of any size you see the same square blocks of buildings, the facades ornamented with balconies, with eavestyles, pilasters and cornices, in vines, with parapets ending along the eaves, and with fluted chimneys. The costume and appearance of the people in the towns down to the frontier, and those in the hamlets and farms around them, are identical with those of Berlin and its environs. The costume is everywhere the same, provide costume of Western civilization, and the fair hair, light eyes, calm, thoughtful expression and massive form of the Northern Teuton everywhere prevail. There is no hand labour, except to do, respectively, the great or small through Prussia in whatever direction you travel. As soon as you cross the line between Prussia and Austria a marked change is perceptible. The contrast between the people on either side of the line which divides the possessions of the House of Brandenburg from those of the House of Hapsburg at Oderberg is very striking. On the German side the bourgeoisie and the peasants are dressed much as they are in Kent or in Buckinghamshire, and the appearance of the towns is as possible as that of Oxford or Cambridge. But once upon Austrian soil, you find yourself in the midst of Slavonian plateness. The men who grow around the villages, or are engaged in labouring in the field, wear a head-brimmed beaver like a Castilian sombrero, ornamented with parti-colored ribbons and feathers, wide blue trousers, like Turkish shalaks, and a turban like that seen in Moldavia or Albania. The peasant girls and children are nearly all barefooted, while scolds, rather than shoes, cover the feet of the men. The broad features, the fair skin and hair, and the burly form of the Saxon have disappeared, and are replaced by the swarthy complexion, dark locks, long fingers, and sparsely dried limbs of an Eastern race. Nearly everything around is in keeping with the appearance of the people. Even the railway stations have something strange and fantastic in their architecture, and the economy of their refreshment rooms is something like that of a Spanish posada and a Turkish khan. But the country everywhere is clothed with verdure and dotted with countless fruit trees covered with thick gorgeous blossoms. The rich land is admiringly tiled, and flocks and herds abound.

It is said that a war between Austria and the Kingdom of Italy, so that power, in its declaration of war, does not recognize Austria. The proclamation of war is addressed to the commander-in-chief of the Austrian army in Sicily, not to the Austrian Government.

The state of Washington, removed from the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Va. by Gen. Hunter, is now laid up in the valley of Virginia, has been restored to the Institute.

Gen. Grant has declared unequivocally that he will not be a candidate for the Presidency. He has said, but, while he approves of the constitutional amendments proposed by Congress, he does not believe that the amendments ought to be referred to the States for their concurrence until all the States in the Union were represented, and acted upon the joint resolution making such reference.

It is noted that as Austria has never recognized the Kingdom of Italy, so that power, in its declaration of war, does not recognize Austria. The proclamation of war is addressed to the commander-in-chief of the Austrian army in Sicily, not to the Austrian Government.

By order of the Democratic Central Committee, JAS. M. GAYLORD, Chairman.
J. B. GOUDY, Secretary.

Important Decision Under the Civil Rights Law.

An important decision has been rendered by Judge Bower, Chief-Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, under the Civil Rights Bill. The facts of the case are briefly as follows:

Dr. A. H. Rogers, of Rockville, Montgomery county, committed an assault upon a colored man on the streets of Rockville, beating him very severely. The colored man's wife sued out a warrant before a Justice of the Peace against Somers, on which he was arrested and arraigned before the magistrate.

The counsel of Dr. Somers argued that the warrant was illegal, that no negro or mulatto could be a competent witness against a white person. The Justice decided that said State law had been abrogated and superseded, and was null and void under the Civil Rights Bill, and required the accused to give bail to answer at the Circuit Court.

Col. Rogers refused, and he was committed. Thereupon his counsel appealed to Chief Justice Bower for a writ of habeas corpus, which his honor refused to grant, giving a written opinion sustaining the decision of the magistrate and upholding the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Bill, so far as relates to the question in dispute. The Judge in conclusion said:

I am bound to perceive clearly and unequivocally a breach of the federal Constitution in the act of Congress entitled "An act to protect all persons in their civil rights," &c., in making negroes competent to testify without expressing any opinion on other sections of the law. I must overrule the motion to quash the warrant and remand the prisoner to the custody of the officer.

MORNING.—There are at this time over one thousand two hundred Mormons encamped on the banks of the Missouri at the little town of Wyoming, seven miles above Nebraska City. They are all English, many of them being from the immediate vicinity of London. Mr. Neomate, the agent who has them in charge, and who is superintending the preparations for their journey to Salt Lake, claims that three thousand more from different countries in Europe are on the way, and will arrive in season for a trip across the plains.

It is said that there are many and serious objections to the constitutionality of the law, and upon other points, yet it is not clearly unconstitutional in the particulars in question. I am bound by the usage and decision of the highest courts to assume that Congress has not violated its constitutional obligations.

That being made to perceive clearly and unequivocally a breach of the federal Constitution in the act of Congress entitled "An act to protect all persons in their civil rights," &c., in making negroes competent to testify without expressing any opinion on other sections of the law, I must overrule the motion to quash the warrant and remand the prisoner to the custody of the officer.

It is said that there are many and serious objections to the constitutionality of the law, and upon other points, yet it is not clearly unconstitutional in the particulars in question. I am bound by the usage and decision of the highest courts to assume that Congress has not violated its constitutional obligations.

That being made to perceive clearly and unequivocally a breach of the federal Constitution in the act of Congress entitled "An act to protect all persons in their civil rights," &c., in making negroes competent to testify without expressing any opinion on other sections of the law, I must overrule the motion to quash the warrant and remand the prisoner to the custody of the officer.

It is said that there are many and serious objections to the constitutionality of the law, and upon other points, yet it is not clearly unconstitutional in the particulars in question. I am bound by the usage and decision of the highest courts to assume that Congress has not violated its constitutional obligations.

That being made to perceive clearly and unequivocally a breach of the federal Constitution in the act of Congress entitled "An act to protect all persons in their civil rights," &c., in making negroes competent to testify without expressing any opinion on other sections of the law, I must overrule the motion to quash the warrant and remand the prisoner to the custody of the officer.

It is said that there are many and serious objections to the constitutionality of the law, and upon other points, yet it is not clearly unconstitutional in the particulars in question. I am bound by the usage and decision of the highest courts to assume that Congress has not violated its constitutional obligations.

That being made to perceive clearly and unequivocally a breach of the federal Constitution in the act of Congress entitled "An act to protect all persons in their civil rights," &c., in making negroes competent to testify without expressing any opinion on other sections of the law, I must overrule the motion to quash the warrant and remand the prisoner to the custody of the officer.

It is said that there are many and serious objections to the constitutionality of the law, and upon other points, yet it is not clearly unconstitutional in the particulars in question. I am bound by the usage and decision of the highest courts to assume that Congress has not violated its constitutional obligations.

The Policy of Congress.

The following, from Wendell Phillips Long b. of July speech, delivered in Massachusetts, fully discloses the policy of the Republican Congress:

"Congress, in the true sense of the word, has no policy. It has a purpose, and its purpose is to ride over the fall election. Now, the majority in Congress believe that by saving the unity of the Republican party they will save the nation. I will acknowledge the honesty of the conviction of a majority of Congress; but what I want you to observe is that Congress to-day does not propose to settle the question involved in the revolution. It only proposes to lay before the people such a measure as will save the Republican party at the ballot-box. I distrust such a policy. I believe that all history shows that, as it is in the Good Book, 'He who walks only to save his life shall lose it,' and so of a party when it is reduced to a policy concocted only to save its life—it is sure to lose it."

"Our leaders in Congress know that the amendment will be rejected. Of course it will be. The President has put his foot down against it, and has warned the Southern States not to induce it. He has told them, in many words that they will lose his support if they refuse to ratify it. It is not possible, therefore, that that amendment will be accepted. Congress judges that the Republican party will be victorious at the ballot-box, and that, notwithstanding the adoption of this amendment, Congress will be able to pass an act that will give a hell to the north, and I shall never forget the horrible and sickening sight that met our view. A large crowd of people, in coming from the polls had somehow twisted aside, and had literally passed through the body of a little fellow ten or twelve years old. For a while the roar of the mob was general, and two or three brawny pollards carried the little creature home, but when the first thrill of horror had passed away the wheels were again set in motion, and all right as before,

"The legs of these boys are almost entirely gone in the legs, except the hours allotted to sleep. They sat there, and in the intervals of leisure it is their play ground. In most of the work is the arm or basin of a cauldron, the water of which is kept in a state of chronic fever, and in which, despite its icy coldness, they delight to bathe both in winter and summer. So constant are they in their labours that they often come out (without, like a washwoman's comb). Some of the proprietors of these works have provided night schools for the instruction of the children in their employ; but, as a rule, they are in great and ready neglect, and the dexterous prevails. They have no home training, most of their houses being locked up all day, the parents and children being out at work; and returning home fatigued at night, nothing but a bed or a cot is in the fog at Dagon.

"The counsel who is engaged in preparing the movement against the income tax law, makes the following points:

1. The Federal Constitution provides (article one, section two, paragraph three) that

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers.

2. An income tax is a direct tax;

3. It must therefore be apportioned among the several States according to their numbers;

4. The income tax as levied by acts of Congress is not apportioned among the States according to their numbers, but is laid by the rule of uniformity.

5. The acts of Congress imposing such income tax are, therefore, unconstitutional and void. The tax cannot be collected.

The Colonies and the South.

The similarity of situation between the South today and the Colonies in years gone by, is well illustrated by the following, from the Brooklyn Eagle: "We quote the following enumeration of grievances from the Declaration of Independence, and so far as the South is concerned, they are as true to day, as against Congress, as they were ninety years ago against George the III."

"He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature; a right inseparable to them, and formidable to tyrants only. (See proposed amendment to the Constitution.)

"He has erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance. (Congress attempt to do so under the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.)

"He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures, and thereby committed a breach of the law of God and man. (The Congressional policy.)